

membranous foliage and slender stems as *H. Gronovii*. Under that inclusive name he had two varieties:

Var.  $\alpha$ . *nudicaule*: caule subunifoliato: panicula subfastigiata.

—  $\beta$ . *foliosum*: caule parce folioso: panicula oblonga.

HAB.  $\beta$ . in Virginia et Carolina.

—  $\alpha$ . in Canada et Pennsylvania.

The photograph of Michaux's material which I took in 1903 shows the two plants: his *H. Gronovii*,  $\alpha$ . *nudicaule*, the common northern extreme of *H. venosum* with leaves glabrous above. The label bears the annotation "État de N. York et Pensylvanie" and the significant note: "calyce pedunculisq. hispidis", which places it perilously near "var. *Blombergii*"!, so that the latter name must lapse with those who think the more glandular specimens worth sorting out. *H. Gronovii*, var. *foliosum* Michx. is very characteristic *H. Gronovii* as now generally interpreted, the plant with 2–10 well developed and scattered cauline leaves. The occasional more leafy individuals, with 20–30 cauline leaves seem not worth separating, at least, they are not var. *foliosum*.

The highly plastic series of plants known as *Hieracium marianum* Willd. seems to be a group of more or less perpetuating hybrids with *H. venosum* as one parent, *H. Gronovii* often, or northward *H. scabrum* Michx., as the other. The resultant maze is very complex. It is our nearest approach to the baffling series of apomicts and mixed progeny with which the European students of *Hieracium* are familiar.

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## THE WILD CHERRY OF THE CARRIZO SANDS OF TEXAS

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MY very good friend, Mr. H. B. Parks, from time to time has called to my attention the fact that the wild cherry of the sand hills along the Bexar-Wilson County line is different from the other described species of cherries, and to substantiate his statements at various times he has sent me material of this plant for study. Some of the fruiting material thus received was sent to a leading botanist for determination, and by him it was referred to *Prunus virens* Woot. & Standl., the evergreen cherry, which, in Texas, is found only in the mountains of the Trans-



Pecos Area. Moreover, observations and abundant material show that our plant is deciduous, and it is known to differ otherwise from *P. virens*. I take great pleasure in naming this new cherry in honor of its discoverer, my esteemed co-worker, Mr. H. B. Parks.

**PRUNUS Parksii**, n. sp. Plant a small tree, 3–5 meters high, with a definite trunk which is up to 7 cm. in diameter, and a few slender, drooping branches; bark of trunk gray to almost black with a hard, even pebbled surface; bark of upper trunk and branches smooth, reddish-brown, exfoliating; leaves early deciduous, thick, bright green and glabrous on both surfaces with exception of the midrib below which for one-half its length or more is densely clothed with a rufous tomentum, elliptic-ovate, up to 7 cm. long and 4 cm. broad, the shorter leaves frequently being  $\frac{3}{4}$  as broad as long, usually narrowed to the base, finely crenulate-serrate, the teeth appressed and black-glandular-tipped, relatively short-petioled; petioles more or less tawny-pubescent, slender, bearing 2 petiolar glands at base of leaf-blade, 5–7 mm. long, frequently about one-tenth the length of the leaf-blade; rhachis of the inflorescence tawny-pubescent below and glabrous above; pedicels stout, 6–7 mm. long; petals broader than long, 2 mm. broad, white, yellowish at base; hypanthium and sepals persistent, glabrous, the hypanthium saucer-shaped, usually with 3 subulate processes, which are up to 2 mm. long, in between the 5 broadly triangular lobes, which are 1 mm. long or less; fruit red, not fleshy, glabrous, globose, 5 mm. in diameter, sessile in the hypanthium.

**PRUNUS Parksii**, sp. nov. Arbuscula, 3–5-metralis, trunco primario evoluto ad 7 cm. crasso ramos nonnullos inclinatos edente; trunci cortice griseo vel nigricante aequa ratione undique sat minute fissurato, ramorum levi, brunneo-rubro exfoliante; foliis citius deciduis, crassis, utrinque laete viridibus glabrisque costa subtus excepta ad medium vel parum supra tomento rufo denso induta, elliptico-ovatis, ad 7 cm. longis, 4 cm. latis, foliis brevioribus saepius parte quarta longioribus quam latis, pro more basi angustatis, minute crenulato-serratis, dentibus adpressis nigro-glandulosis, sat breviter petiolatis; petiolis plus minusve indumento rufido obtectis, gracilibus, basi laminae glandulis petiolaribus 2 onustis, 5–7 mm. longis, saepius decima parte laminae longitudine; inflorescentiae rachi deorsum fulvo-pubescente sursum glabro; pedicellis crassis, 6–7 mm. longis; petalis latoribus quam longis, 2 mm. latis, albis, basi lutescentibus; hypanthio cum sepalis persistente, glabro, latius cyathiformi, pro more processibus subulatis 3 armato, ad 2 mm. longis inter lobos 5 late triangulares ca. 1 mm. longos positus; fructu rubro, haud carnosio, globoso, 5 mm. crasso, in hypanthio sessili.



The new species is a deciduous cherry closely related to *P. serotina* and to *P. eximia*. It differs from *P. serotina* in being a low-growing tree, in having fruits that are red instead of black and which contain little or no pulp, and in being early-deciduous. In general the new species differs from *P. eximia* in being a much smaller tree with markedly fewer branches which are less abundantly leafy, and with the foliage early deciduous (*P. eximia* seen in Polecat Canyon, December 13, 1942, still retained its more abundant foliage). In particular other contrasts between the new species and *P. eximia* are that the twigs and petioles of the former species are somewhat pubescent and the lower part of the rachis of the inflorescence is decidedly pubescent while in the latter species these parts are glabrous, and in the former species the leaves are thick, have a finely crenulate-serrate margin, with a relatively broad blade, and a relatively short petiole, while in the latter species the leaves are thin, have a coarsely crenulate-serrate leaf-margin, with a relatively narrow blade, and a longer petiole (as much as thrice as long). The new species is known only from the Carrizo Sands and neither *P. serotina* nor *P. eximia* grow on this formation. It is found growing in depressions of the Carrizo Sand Area of Texas. Mr. Parks knows of three locations of this species in localities separated by many miles, these being in Bexar, Wilson, and Guadalupe Counties. He comments that some plants at each locality indicate extreme old age, and that the largest plant he has seen had a trunk three inches in diameter at one foot above the ground. He further comments that the flowers appear after the leaves in the month of April, and that the fruits are ripe and that the leaves drop by the first of September.

No. 23626, collected by H. B. Parks, May 25, 1937, along the county line road between Bexar and Wilson Counties, in Wilson County, near Kicaster, is designated as the type specimen. It is deposited in the Gray Herbarium. Representative material is available to other herbaria upon request.

I wish to express grateful appreciation to Dr. Leon Croizat for valuable assistance given me in the preparation of the Latin description in this manuscript.

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